

Number bonds show us how numbers join together. They are very important for addition and subtraction. This half term, the children will be learning number bonds for all numbers up to 20; they should be able to recall these independently.

Year 3- Autumn 1

The children should know the number bonds to all numbers up to 20

e.g. Number bonds to 15: $0 + 15 = 15$,

$1 + 14 = 15$, $2 + 13 = 15$, etc.

Number bonds to 16: $0 + 16 = 16$,

$1 + 15 = 16$, $2 + 14 = 16$, etc.

The children should know all the number bonds that total 1, 2, 3, 4,

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20

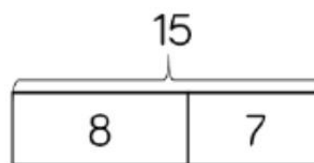
What can this look like?

Examples to 15

Concrete:



Pictorial:



Abstract:

$$\begin{array}{c} 8 + 7 = 15 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Questions to ask at home

What do we need to add to 7 to make 20?

If I have 15, how many more do I need to get to 18?

What is the difference between 19 and 7?

Key vocabulary

2 add 11 equals 13

5 plus 12 is the same as 17

16 take away 7 equals 9

19 subtract 3 makes 16

18 minus 9 equals 9

Activity ideas

Chants- Practice chanting the number bonds.

Everyday Objects- Gather together objects and separate them in as many different ways as possible, write the calculation to match each one.

Make a poster – We use lots of concrete, pictorial and abstract methods in school. Your child could make a poster on any number 1-20 showing different methods to make the number bonds.

Websites:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button> for number bonds to 20.

https://www.mathplayground.com/number_bonds_20.html for number bonds on different numbers